

208 (1885).

Calathella dahurica De Candolle, Prodr. 5: 256 (1836).

f. **Yamatsutanus** (Kitagawa) Kitagawa, stat. nov.

Aster Yamatsutanus Kitagawa in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 48: 110 (1934).

A. dahuricus subsp. *Yamatsutanus* (Kitagawa) Kitagawa, Lineam. Fl. Mansh. 436 (1939).

Nom. Jap. Itoba-yomena.

Distr. Manshuria.

○シュンランのこと (津山 尚) Takasi TUYAMA: On 'Shunran', an orchid which has been called *Cymbidium virescens* Lindl.

シュンラン (春蘭) は長く *Cymbidium virescens* Lindl. の名で日本人の間で親しまれていたが、この学名は改正を要するとして Dr. Summerhayes は下記の様に発表し、大井次三郎博士もこれに従っている。

Cymbidium Goeringii (Rchb. f.) Rchb. f. in Walp., Ann. 3: 547 (1852-3)—Summerhayes in Curtis, Bot. Mag. t. 413 (1963)—et in Bull. Misc. Inf. Kew 20(1): 61 (1966)—Ohwi, Fl. Jap. in English: 355 (Oct., 1965)—et Fl. Jap. rev. ed. (in Japanese): 453 (Jun., 1965).

Maxillaria Goeringii Rchb. f. Bot. Zeit. 3: 334 (1845).

Cymbidium virescens Lindl. in Bot. Reg. 24: Misc. 37 (1838)—Schltr., Orch. Sino-Jap. Prodr.: 272 (1919)—non Willdenow, 1805.

Cymbidium virens Rchb. f. in Walp., Ann. 6: 626 (1862), sphenomorphum *virescens*.

Distr. Isl. Okushiri in the Sea of Japan (Hokkaido); Honshu; Shikoku; Kyushu; and S. Korea.

Dr. V. S. Summerhayes の 1963

年の発表の中、学名に関することを抜き出して、多少解説的に書き足したのが次の文章

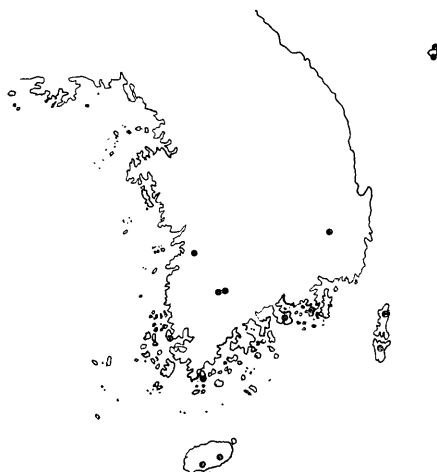


Fig. 1. Distributional map of *Cymbidium Goeringii* (Rchb. f.) Rchb. f. in Korea and Tsushima. One dot on the map corresponds one collection deposited in TI except the northernmost two in the mainland of Korea and Tsushima.

である。

シュンランに対する学名 *C. virescens* Lindl. は Dr. P. F. v. Siebold によって日本から欧州に送られた植物に基いて名づけられたものであるが、S 氏によってインド産の別の植物に関して *C. virescens* Willd. という早い homonym が発見されたために、その次にもっとも早い出版名 *C. Goeringii* (Rchb. f.) Rchb. f. がシュンランの正しい学名と理解される。この学名は、R 氏によって Dr. Goering が日本で採集した植物について命名したもので、その標本は鱗片葉をもった花序に過ぎなかった。これでは命名者 R 氏が *Maxillaria* と誤解したのも理由がなかったわけではない。R 氏がその後、自分の誤に気がついて *Cymbidium Goeringii* と改正（組合せ）した。しかし、R 氏は、このものは Lindley の *C. virescens* とは別種と信じていた。

C. virescens Willd. は実は新大陸産の *Chloraea* に属し、花序が一見 *Cymbidium* に似ている。また *Maxillaria* も新大陸産で、これも一見 *Cymbidium* に似た所があるので、R 氏が間違ったのも無理はない。

Summerhayes 氏はシュンランの分布に言及して、朝鮮半島の分布状態が不明としている。また、シュンランおよびシナシュンラン *C. Forrestii* のように、ふつう一花序に一個の花を有する種類が、この属の全体から見て珍しいとし、その栽培法を述べているので、原産地の状態を述べて、これに答えることとし、また、その他の一般の読者のために、次に英文で解説的な記事を書いた。（お茶の水女子大学）

When Dr. V. S. Summerhayes first discussed in 1963 on the nomenclature and other topics on *Cymbidium virescens* as it formerly was called, he mentioned that he had not been able to substantiate any records from the Korean mainland. The map inserted here denotes the collection of the plants made by the late Prof. T. Nakai in TI, except the spot in Prov. Chonra-pook Do that was mentioned in the recently published book, Ill. Encyc. Faun. Fl. Kor. 5 (1965) by Dr. T. H. Chung 鄭台鉉, Prof. Emerit. of Sŭng Kyun Kwan University (成均館大学校・文理科大学). It grows in great abundance in the southern part of the distributional area, like Cheju-do (濟州島) and Chungmu (忠武, or Tongyung 統營) under the thick mixed forests consisted mainly of deciduous broad-leaved trees and *Pinus densiflora*, often on the slopes, but in the northern part it naturally grows scatteredly deep in the inland mountainside. The known northern limit of this orchid is on Ullung-do (鬱陵島), where many bamboo stands of *Phyllostachys bambusoides* were once prevailing. The northern limit on the mainland of Korea, at our present knowledge, lies at a slope facing to the south, Unmun-san (雲門山), Chung-do (淸道), where also lies the northern limit of the economic cultivation of the bamboo that is mentioned above. The orchid is so greatly beloved by the people of Korea as pot-plants for its spring

flowers, the wild ones are now believed to be rapidly decreasing in many districts. The Korean name of this is Bo Chun Hwa (報春花), that is 'a spring announcing flower'. Above mentioned are mostly based on the oral information of Prof. In Suck Yang, Kyungpook University, Korea (楊麟錫教授, 慶北大学校・文理科大学), except for the localities mentioned on the sheets of specimens by Prof. Nakai. Cordial thanks are due to him.

In the Japanese Islands, this is very common throughout from the northern end of Honshu to the southern extremity of Kyushu, but is very rare in Hokkaido where only one spot in the Isl. Okushiri off the coast of the Sea of Japan was reported for this plant by Prof. M. Tatewaki of Hokkaido University. This also marks the northernmost locality in the whole area of the genus *Cymbidium*.

The natural habitats of the plants in Japan are under the sparse or somewhat dense mixed broad-leaved forests often on the slopes of the hillsides, and the thick, frequently puberulous roots of the plants are seen casually half exposed out of decayed or dry and half-decayed leaves of broad-leaved trees. The soil on which they are growing is often loam or sandy loam of good drainage. The highest altitude I have exactly been informed at present is about 1000 m on the northern slope of Kushi-gata-yama (櫛形山), Kofu Pref. where a specimen was collected by Dr. T. Yamazaki of University of Tokyo. This may not be exceptionally high places for the plant, because this was also collected by him at Takigo-yama (滝子山), 900 m, of the same prefecture, and at Nippara (日原), 700 m, Pref. Saitama. From the available but rather scanty records, this is considered to occur very often from 20 to 500 m above the sea level. From an extant specimen deposited at TI, the low terrace of loam attaining to about 25 m was also known as the home of this plant, that is now occupied by the central city area of Tokyo. In my private garden at its wallside corner where no sunbeam comes down to the surface of the ground throughout the year, there are planted two stocks of this orchid. These plants have withstood several winters at the spot with vigorous growth and yearly yield of flowers. In the ordinary years, the soil in which my plants are living is frozen by several centimeter at least for one and half months, with no snow cover on them. This is quite a different condition from what Dr. Summerhayes advised for this plant in his paper, that the plant should not be continuously exposed to the frost. According to Prof. Yang, this cannot withstand the winter outdoor at Taegu, about 36°N., Korea.

This orchid is sometimes collected by the plant-lover of Japan for the pot plants.

Often, the strongly scented stocks are found even in the suburban hillsides of Tokyo. An occasional two-flowered stock was reported in this Journal, **23**: 60 with figure. (1949) by me. Also Prof. Nakai had been cultivating the stock just like this one in his garden that was collected at Yawatano (八幡野), Shizuoka Pref. From Prof. K. Hisauchi of Toho University, I was once informed that there is seldom three-flowered scape in this species. However, the most highly appreciated among the Bonsai-lovers are stocks with purely white flowers or with any other abnormalities in the floral parts as well as variegated, twisted, dwarfed or narrowly leaved cultivars. These have been brought about through the long horticultural history of technique in Japan and some of them often worth us more than 50,000 yens.

Specimens: Isl. Ullung-do (鬱陵島 or Dagelet Is.); Unmun-san (雲門山) or Miruk-pong (弥勒峯), Chung-do (清道), S. E. of Taegu (大邱) fide I. S. Yang; Chungmu (忠武) or Tongyung (統營); Namhae-do (南海道); Paekyan-san (白羊山), near Kwanju (光州); sine loco speciali, Prov. Chonra-pook-do (全羅北道) fide T.H. Chung; Wan-do (莞島); Mokpo (木浦); Southern side of Cheju-do (濟州島).

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□渡辺清彦：植物分類学（種子植物）8vo. pp. i—vii, 1—235, pls. 2, figs. ca. 350, Nov. 1966, 風間書房 ¥ 3000. 著者の多年にわたる大学の講壇生活の所産。基準を Engler: Syllabus 12 版（1954—64）にとり、左頁に各科の特長の記述及び図解のほか、日本人に関係のある属・種を例示し、右頁には有用性、化学成分（構造式）、その他のトピックスを載せる。日本であまり知られていない科（数種の亜科をふくむ。）に関しては、巻末に別に 140 科分が頁ごとに 2 科ずつ各種を例として図示されている。すべての図は生の材料から、または他文献によるものでも、著者が簡略化して作図したもの。顔料・染料・繊維・有用材に関しては、自身で苦心収集・調製した実物が貼付してあるのが大きい特長で、その数は 54。分類学の歴史上の重要人物の肖像、ゲーテのイチョウ（著者の訳）、ハイデンロースラインの詩、司馬光、杜牧、平家物語、万葉、古今の詩句などが適当に配置され、有用植物と共に生活文化と植物との関係が浮彫りにされている。永年、Engler を読みこなし著者が、E 氏と同じく有用植物に深い注意を払ったのは当然であるが、植物界の秩序をたて糸とし、資源植物を主とする人間の生活との関連を横糸とした曼陀羅画図は著者が到達した彼岸を示す。なお、近頃勃興の Bentham 式の諸分類方式に関しても、図表、対称表などによる参照があり、一説に偏しないように配慮されている。ただし、序文に断り書きのあるように、系統論には深くは立入っていない。高級向きの参考書、専門家の Index 用としても類書がない。諸処に示される著者の教育者らしい読者への配慮もうれしい。

（津山 尚）